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10 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
11 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
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13 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
14 Plaintiff,
15 v.
16 JOSE FREDDY QUESADA-GAMINO,
17 Defendant.
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Case No. 16-cr-01927-BAS-1
Case No. 19-cv-00561-BAS

ORDER:

**(1) DENYING MOTION UNDER 28
U.S.C. § 2255 TO VACATE, SET
ASIDE, OR CORRECT SENTENCE
(ECF No. 43); AND**

**(2) DENYING DEFENDANT'S
MOTION FOR DISCOVERY AND
AN EVIDENTIARY HEARING
(ECF No. 45)**

23 Presently before the Court is Defendant Jose Freddy Quesada-Gamino's Motion
24 under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 to Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct Sentence (ECF No. 43) and Motion
25 for Discovery and an Evidentiary Hearing (ECF No. 45). For the following reasons, the
26 Court **DENIES** Defendant's Motion to Vacate under § 2255 and **DENIES** Defendant's
27 Motion for Discovery and an Evidentiary Hearing.
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1 **I. UNDERLYING CRIMINAL CASE**

2 The Government originally charged Mr. Quesada-Gamino with importing
3 methamphetamine and cocaine. (ECF Nos. 1, 12.)¹ He was a legal permanent resident at
4 the time who had come to the United States at 8 years old in 1989. (ECF No. 33 (“PSR”)
5 ¶ 37.) It was virtually certain that if Mr. Quesada-Gamino was convicted of the pending
6 charges involving a controlled substance offense, he would lose his legal permanent
7 residency card and be deported. *See Padilla v. Kentucky*, 559 U.S. 356, 368 (2010).

8 In light of this concern, Mr. Quesada-Gamino’s attorney negotiated a plea agreement
9 with the Government whereby Mr. Quesada-Gamino was allowed to plead guilty to a
10 superseding information charging him with smuggling goods into the United States. (ECF
11 Nos. 25; 29 (“Plea Agreement”).) In the Plea Agreement, Mr. Quesada-Gamino
12 recognized that, even with this plea agreement, he faced the possibility of deportation or
13 removal. (Plea Agreement § I.) Mr. Quesada-Gamino indicated that his attorney had
14 advised him of this possibility, and he still wished to plead guilty. (*Id.*) As part of his plea
15 agreement, Mr. Quesada-Gamino waived “to the full extent of law, any right to appeal or
16 to collaterally attack the conviction” except a post-conviction collateral attack based on a
17 claim of ineffective assistance of counsel. (*Id.* § XI.)

18 At the change of plea hearing, Mr. Quesada-Gamino’s attorney stated the
19 immigration consequences Mr. Quesada-Gamino was facing as a result of his guilty plea:

20 [Mr. Quesada-Gamino] is a permanent legal resident of the United States.
21 Therefore, the acts involved in this offense could result in him being placed
22 in removal proceedings, but it would not be an inevitable consequence that he
23 is to be deported because he would qualify for a waiver Therefore, it is a
possibility that he will be removed, but it is not a practical inevitability.

24 (ECF No. 48 (“Plea Colloquy” 10:1-8.) The Court then confirmed with Mr. Quesada-
25 Gamino that, as a result of his guilty plea, there was a possibility he would be removed
26 from the United States, denied citizenship, and denied admission to the United States in
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28 ¹ The electronic record references are to the criminal case, 16-cr-01927-BAS.

1 the future. (*Id.* 10:10-13.) Mr. Quesada-Gamino confirmed that he understood this was a
2 possibility. (*Id.* 10:14.) Mr. Quesada-Gamino also said he had discussed these
3 immigration consequences with his attorney, and “knowing the immigration consequences
4 of pleading guilty,” he still wished to plead guilty. (*Id.* 10:15-20.)

5 The Court also confirmed that Mr. Quesada-Gamino had waived his right to appeal
6 or collaterally attack his conviction as part of his plea agreement. (Plea Colloquy 12:18-
7 13:5.) Finally, Mr. Quesada-Gamino indicated that no one had promised him anything
8 other than what was written in the written plea agreement to get him to plead guilty. (*Id.*
9 13:14-17.)

10 At the Sentencing hearing, again, the immigration consequences Mr. Quesada-
11 Gamino was facing were discussed. (ECF No. 47 (“Sentencing Hearing”).) In discussing
12 the appropriate sentence for Mr. Quesada-Gamino, his defense counsel proffered that Mr.
13 Quesada-Gamino was a legal permanent resident and was looking at the possibility of
14 deportation. (*Id.* 9:9-11.) When the Court asked whether the superseding information
15 charging smuggling goods into the United States might allow Mr. Quesada-Gamino to
16 argue that he should not be deported, defense counsel replied:

17 There is no guarantee that he’s going to get any relief [from deportation and
18 removal]. It’s still discretionary. And having represented individuals like Mr.
19 Quesada in immigration court before, the immigration judges are not as
20 generous on seeing the distinction between an 841 [drug smuggling] and an
21 545 [smuggling goods into the United States], but at least he does have that
22 opportunity to request relief from deportation, and we’re hoping that, given
the other equities, an immigration judge may show some compassion for him
and his family.

23 (*Id.* 9:17-24.) When sentencing Mr. Quesada-Gamino, the Court informed him, “I know
24 you’re hopeful that you can remain here in the country—[but] if you are deported, you
25 cannot come back to the United States without the permission of the United States
26 government.” (*Id.* 13:10-13.)

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II. ANALYSIS

Mr. Quesada-Gamino argues that his plea should be vacated under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 because his counsel was ineffective by allegedly incorrectly advising him of the immigration consequences of his plea. (ECF No. 43.) Mr. Quesada-Gamino's Motion is **DENIED**. First, Mr. Quesada-Gamino's Motion is time barred. Second, Mr. Quesada-Gamino waived his right to appeal or collaterally attack his conviction or sentence as part of his plea agreement. Third, Mr. Quesada-Gamino was properly advised of the immigration consequences of his plea.

A. Time Barred

Under 28 U.S.C. § 2255(f), a motion to vacate must be filed within one year from the date the conviction becomes final. A conviction becomes final once the deadline for filing the notice of appeal has expired. *United States v. Gilbert*, 807 F.3d 1197, 1199 (9th Cir. 2015).

The statute of limitation period can be equitably tolled, but “[t]o be entitled to equitable tolling, a habeas petitioner bears the burden of showing ‘(1) that he has been pursuing his rights diligently, and (2) that some extraordinary circumstance stood in his way.’” *Gilbert*, 807 F.3d at 1202 (quoting *Holland v. Florida*, 560 U.S. 631, 649 (2010)). “This is a very high threshold.” *Id.*

Mr. Quesada-Gamino's conviction became final on March 21, 2017, 14 days after entry of the judgment on March 7, 2017. This was his deadline for filing a notice of appeal. Accordingly, the statute of limitation period for Mr. Quesada-Gamino to file a motion to vacate under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 ended March 21, 2018. Mr. Quesada-Gamino did not file a notice of appeal and stated he did not do so because he was not aware of the issue he was raising until after the appeal period expired. (ECF No. 43 ¶ 4.) Further, Mr. Quesada-Gamino did not provide reasons for equitable tolling but stated that the one-year statute of limitation period provided by 28 U.S.C. § 2255(f) did not bar his Motion under “Section (f) (2)(4).” (*Id.* ¶ 18.) Mr. Quesada-Gamino did not indicate how “Section (f) (2)(4)” did not bar his Motion.

1 It is Mr. Quesada-Gamino's burden to show that he pursued his rights diligently and
2 that extraordinary circumstances stood in his way. Mr. Quesada-Gamino's failure to state
3 reasons showing either does not entitle him to equitable tolling. Therefore, Mr. Quesada-
4 Gamino's Motion is time barred.

5 **B. Waiver**

6 Furthermore, to the extent Mr. Quesada-Gamino is attempting to collaterally attack
7 his conviction or sentence, he waived his right to do so. *See United States v. Navarro-*
8 *Botello*, 912 F.2d 318, 321 (9th Cir. 1990) (waiver of a right to appeal does not violate due
9 process); *United States v. Schuman*, 127 F.3d 815, 817 (9th Cir. 1997) (“[P]lea agreements
10 are contractual in nature and are measured by contract law standards.” (quotation omitted)).

11 In the written plea agreement, Mr. Quesada-Gamino waived “to the full extent of the
12 law, any right to appeal or to collaterally attack the conviction . . . except a post-conviction
13 collateral attack based on a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel.” (Plea Agreement §
14 XI.) Mr. Quesada-Gamino also agreed to waive “to the full extent of the law, any right to
15 appeal or to collaterally attack his sentence.” (*Id.*) Furthermore, Mr. Quesada-Gamino
16 confirmed this agreement with the Court during the plea colloquy and after sentencing.
17 (Plea Colloquy 12:18–13:5; Sentencing Hearing 14:5–9.) Therefore, to the extent that Mr.
18 Quesada-Gamino is now arguing that his reliance on his counsel to understand the
19 consequences of his guilty plea was unfair, this claim has been waived. Nonetheless, a
20 claim of ineffective assistance of counsel was preserved for collateral attack.

21 **C. Ineffective Assistance of Counsel**

22 Mr. Quesada-Gamino's arguments that his attorney provided ineffective assistance
23 of counsel are contradicted by the record.

24 “[A] defendant who pleads guilty upon the advice of counsel may only attack the
25 voluntary and intelligent character of the guilty plea by showing that the advice he received
26 from counsel was ineffective.” *Lambert v. Blodgett*, 393 F.3d 943, 979 (9th Cir. 2004)
27 (quoting *Hill v. Lockhart*, 474 U.S. 52, 56–57 (1985)). In a claim of ineffective assistance
28 of counsel in a guilty plea, a defendant must meet the *Strickland* test. A defendant must

1 show (1) “that counsel’s assistance was not within the range of competence demanded of
2 counsel in criminal cases” and (2) that he suffered actual prejudice because of this
3 incompetence. *Lambert*, 393 F.3d at 979–80; *Lockhart*, 474 U.S. at 57–58.

4 “A deficient performance is one in which counsel made errors so serious that [] he
5 was not functioning as the counsel guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment.” *Iaea v. Sunnn*,
6 800 F.2d 861, 864 (9th Cir. 1986) (citing *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668, 687
7 (1984)). “Review of counsel’s performance is highly deferential and there is a strong
8 presumption that counsel’s conduct fell within the wide range of reasonable
9 representation.” *United States v. Ferreira-Alameda*, 815 F.2d 1251, 1253 (9th Cir. 1987).
10 The Court should not view counsel’s actions through “the distorting lens of hindsight.”
11 *Hendricks v. Calderon*, 70 F.3d 1032, 1036 (9th Cir. 1995) (quoting *Deutscher v. Whitley*,
12 884 F.2d 1152, 1159 (9th Cir. 1989)), *vacated on other grounds by Angelone v. Deutscher*,
13 500 U.S. 901 (1991). To satisfy the second “prejudice” prong in a guilty plea case, a
14 “defendant must show that there is a reasonable probability that, but for counsel’s errors,
15 he would not have pled guilty and would have insisted on going to trial.” *Lockhart*, 474
16 U.S. at 59.

17 In this case, Mr. Quesada-Gamino fails to meet either prong of the *Strickland* test.
18 First, he fails to show that his counsel’s performance was deficient. Although Mr.
19 Quesada-Gamino states that his counsel did not inform him that a guilty plea would result
20 in his mandatory deportation, his counsel was not obligated to tell him that because Mr.
21 Quesada-Gamino was never subject to mandatory deportation.

22 Mr. Quesada-Gamino inaccurately categorizes his offense as an aggravated felony.
23 (ECF No. 43-2 7.) Smuggling goods into the United States is not defined as an aggravated
24 felony under 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(43). As part of his plea deal, Mr. Quesada-Gamino did
25 not plead guilty to smuggling a controlled substance as defined in 21 U.S.C. § 802, which
26 is an aggravated felony and would have made him ineligible for cancellation of removal
27 under 8 U.S.C. § 1229b(a). (Plea Agreement.) Although Mr. Quesada-Gamino may be
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1 removable under 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(2)(C),² his removal may nonetheless be cancelled
2 under 8 U.S.C. § 1229b(a).³ Therefore, both Mr. Quesada-Gamino's counsel and the
3 United States accurately advised Mr. Quesada-Gamino that his guilty plea did not make
4 deportation inevitable.

5 During his plea colloquy, the Court told Mr. Quesada-Gamino directly that by
6 pleading guilty, there was a possibility, as opposed to an inevitability, that he would be
7 removed from the United States. (Plea Colloquy 10:10–13.) Mr. Quesada-Gamino
8 subsequently told the Court that he went over the immigration consequences of his guilty
9 plea with his counsel, understood those consequences, and still wished to plead guilty.
10 (Plea Colloquy 10:10–20.) Furthermore, during sentencing while Mr. Quesada-Gamino
11 was present, Mr. Quesada-Gamino's counsel explained to the Court that Mr. Quesada-
12 Gamino could challenge his deportation, thus making deportation not an inevitable
13 consequence of his guilty plea. (Sentencing Hearing 9:9–24.)

14 Mr. Quesada-Gamino also fails to show that he was prejudiced by his claims that he
15 did not understand what was going on at the guilty plea stage and that his counsel did not
16 accurately inform him of the immigration consequences of his guilty plea. Mr. Quesada-
17 Gamino argues “it is unfair to assume” that a “layperson” would understand what rights he
18 waived in a guilty plea and therefore his reliance on his counsel's advice violated the Sixth
19 Amendment. (ECF No. 43 ¶ 12.) Mr. Quesada-Gamino also argues that his counsel's
20 failure to inform him that his guilty plea would result in mandatory deportation prejudiced
21 him. (*Id.*) However, the Court carefully explained to Mr. Quesada-Gamino all his rights,
22 what he was doing, what he was waiving, and the immigration and legal consequences of
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24 ² Any alien who the consular office or Attorney General has reason to believe has been an illicit
25 trafficker in any controlled substance is inadmissible to the United States.

26 ³ The Attorney General may cancel removal of an alien who is inadmissible or deportable from
27 the United States if the alien has been lawfully admitted for permanent residence for not less than 5 years,
28 has resided in the United States continuously for 7 years after having been admitted in any status, and has
not been convicted of an aggravated felony. Mr. Quesada-Gamino has been a Legal Permanent Resident
for more than 5 years, there is no indication from the Presentence Report that Mr. Quesada-Gamino has
failed to maintain continuous residence in the United States, and Mr. Quesada-Gamino was not convicted
of an aggravated felony.

1 his waiver. Mr. Quesada-Gamino told the Court he understood, wished to give up those
2 rights, and plead guilty. He expressed no reservations or difficulty understanding the
3 process or what was being offered. Therefore, even if Mr. Quesada-Gamino's counsel
4 failed to explain his rights to Mr. Quesada-Gamino, the Court did so, and Mr. Quesada-
5 Gamino informed the Court that he still wished to plead guilty. Moreover, Mr. Quesada-
6 Gamino is not subject to mandatory deportation and thus cannot demonstrate that he was
7 prejudiced by his counsel's advice regarding the immigration consequences of his guilty
8 plea.

9 Because he fails to show that he would have gone to trial and would not have pled
10 guilty had it not been for his counsel's conduct, Mr. Quesada-Gamino's claim of ineffective
11 assistance of counsel fails. Not only was defense counsel not ineffective, defense counsel
12 secured a favorable plea deal for Mr. Quesada-Gamino. The deal enabled Mr. Quesada-
13 Gamino to avoid pleading to an aggravated felony and thus gave him the opportunity to
14 request relief from deportation which otherwise would have been unavailable if he pled
15 guilty to the original charge.

16 **III. CONCLUSION**

17 Mr. Quesada-Gamino's Motion filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255 is **DENIED**
18 (ECF No. 43). He was correctly advised of the immigration consequences of his plea. Any
19 other claims are time barred and waived.


20 Because the Court finds that there is sufficient information on the record to
21 demonstrate Mr. Quesada-Gamino was accurately advised of the immigration
22 consequences of his plea, Mr. Quesada-Gamino's Motion for an Evidentiary Hearing (ECF
23 No. 45) is **DENIED**. *See Contreras v. United States*, No. 3:19-CV-05136-RBL, 2019 WL
24 2473834, at *1 (W.D. Wash. June 13, 2019) ("The Court need not hold an evidentiary
25 hearing on a § 2255 motion where the claims '[could] be conclusively decided on the basis
26 of documentary testimony and evidence in the record.'" (quoting *United States v. Espinoza*,
27 866 F.2d 1067, 1069 (9th Cir. 1988))).
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1 Furthermore, since Mr. Quesada-Gamino fails to state what discovery he seeks, how
2 the discovery would be helpful, or any good cause to justify his request for discovery, the
3 request for discovery (ECF No. 45) is also **DENIED**. *See Argo v. United States*, 473 F.2d
4 1315, 1317 (9th Cir. 1973) (providing discovery in a § 2255 proceeding is in the sound
5 discretion of the trial judge).

6 Finally, the Court **DENIES** Mr. Quesada-Gamino a certificate of appealability. A
7 defendant is required to obtain a certificate of appealability in order to appeal a decision
8 denying a motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255. In order for a defendant to obtain a certificate,
9 the defendant must show that “jurists of reason would find it debatable whether the petition
10 states a valid claim of the denial of a constitutional right.” *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S.
11 473, 484 (2000); *see also* 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2) (providing that a certificate shall issue
12 “only if the applicant has made a substantial showing of a denial of a constitutional right”).
13 Mr. Quesada-Gamino has not made a substantial showing that he has been denied a
14 constitutional right.

15 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

16
17 **DATED: August 16, 2019**


Hon. Cynthia Bashant
United States District Judge